

TABLE 2-2

COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE USE AND TRANSFER AREAS

Multiple Use or Transfer Area	Alternative A (Acres)	Alternative B (Acres)	Alternative C (Acres)	Alternative D ^{1/} (Acres)
M1 Moderate Use	<u>/980,463/</u>	<u>/828,400/</u>	<u>/826,577/</u>	<u>/788,756/</u>
L1 WSA Recommended Suitable	---	67,889	87,902	154,015
L2 Great Rift WSA	179,990	179,990	179,990	179,990
L3 Sand Butte ORV Closure	---	---	1,751	1,751
L4 ACEC-Substation Tract	---	-	440	440
L5 ACEC-Silver Sage Playa	---	---	-	10
L6 ACEC-Vineyard Creek	---	105	105	105
L7 ACEC-Box Canyon/Blueheart Springs	---	128	128	128
L8 Little Wood River SRMA	---	2,787	2,787	3,061
L9 Snake River Rim SRMA	4,515	4,135	5,102	15,617
Sub-area L9a ORV Closed	(450) ^{2/}	(345) ^{2/}	(345) ^{2/}	(345) ^{2/}
Sub-area L9b ORV Limited	(354) ^{2/}	---	-	(354) ^{2/}
Sub-area L9c Area of Geologic Interest	---	---	---	(819) ^{2/}
Sub-area L9d Dry Cataracts Protection Zone	---	---	(814) ^{2/}	(460) ^{2/}
Sub-area L9e Isolated Tracts	---	---	(374) ^{2/}	(534) ^{2/}
L10 Cedar Fields SRMA	-	2,240	2,240	2,240
Sub-area L10a Seasonal ORV Limitation	---	---	(395) ^{2/}	---
L11 Isolated Tracts	10,563	3,700	10,551	14,884
L12 Areas of Geologic Interest	---	9,321	6,996	13,578
Subtotal of Limited Use Areas	<u>/195,068/</u>	<u>/270,295/</u>	<u>/297,992/</u>	<u>/385,819/</u>
T1 Transfer	3,200	35,699	20,538	1,385
T2 Transfer-Agricultural Entry	---	44,337	29,873	3,029
T3 Jerome County Canyon Rim Transfer	258	258	258	-
T4 Bureau of Reclamation Transfer	---	---	3,751	---
Subtotal of Transfer Areas	<u>/ 3,458/</u>	<u>/ 80,294/</u>	<u>/ 54,420/</u>	<u>/ 4,414/</u>
Total Multiple Use or Transfer Areas	1,178,989	1,178,989	1,178,989	1,178,989

^{1/} Sub-Alternative D is not listed since there would be no change from the information listed in Alternative D.

^{2/} The acres listed for areas L9 and L10 include the acres in the sub-areas.

TABLE 2-3

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Unless specifically stated otherwise, all effects are long term effects. Long term is 20 years, short term is 5 years. Indicated changes are changes from present levels. Since a suitability recommendation for the Great Rift WSA is outside of the scope of this RMP, the effects listed in this table do not include effects of the Great Rift if designated by Congress. This table is a summary. For more information, refer to Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences.

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
FIRE MANAGEMENT	Changes in number of fires and acres burned would be averages measured on a long-term basis. The actual figures vary greatly from year to year.				
	81 fires annually 34,000 acres burned annually	80 fires annually - 1% 32,300 acres burned annually - 5%	81 fires annually 34,000 acres burned annually 0%	81 fires annually 36,040 to 36,380 acres burned annually +6% to 7%	122 fires annually+50% 68,000 or more acres burned annually +100% or more.
				Additional costs to keep outside man-caused fires from entering the Shale Butte WSA would average \$35,000 annually.	

WILDLIFE

All effects on wildlife are shown as long term (20 years) effects. Fifty percent of the effect will occur in the short term (years 1 through 5) with the other 50 percent occurring over the long term (6 to 20 years). The figures indicate deviations from present populations, both in absolute numbers and in percent change.

Bliss Rapids Snail (Candidate Endangered Species)	Possible long term loss of population due to lack of habitat protection emphasis.	ACEC designation would place management emphasis on long term protection of the habitat. Populations would be maintained.	Same as B.	Same as B.	Same as B.
Ferruginous Hawk (Candidate Threatened Species)	Population increase of unknown magnitude would be expected from placement of artificial nest structures.	Population increase of unknown magnitude would be expected from placement of artificial nest structures. Good potential sites for nest structures would be protected from disturbing influences of future developments in the Little Deer WSA.	Population increases of unknown magnitude would be expected from placement of artificial nest structures. The only known nest site plus good potential sites for nest structures would be protected from disturbing influences of future developments in the Sand Butte and Raven's Eye WSAs.	Population increases of unknown magnitude would be expected from placement of artificial nest structures. The only known nest site plus good potential sites for nest structures would be protected from disturbing influences of future developments in the Sand Butte, Raven's Eye, Little Deer, and Bear Den Butte WSAs.	Many historical nest sites would once again be suitable because of less disturbance from grazing animals and associated human activities. Substantial population increase--perhaps 10 to 30 pairs.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Sub-Alternative No Grazing
WILDLIFE (Cont.)									
Swainson's Hawk (Candidate threatened species)	Unknown population increases would be expected.		Unknown population increases would be expected.		Unknown population increases would be expected.		Unknown population increases would be expected.		No change from D.
	Long term protection of 87 potential nest sites.		Long term protection of 21 potential nest sites.		Long term protection of 92 potential nest sites.		Long term protection of 128 potential nest sites.		
Burrowing Owls (Sensitive Species)	Present 140 pairs		Present 140 pairs		Present 140 pairs		Present 140 pairs		No change from D.
	Long Term 154 +10%		Long Term 135 - 4%		Long Term 148 + 6%		Long Term 161 +15%		
Shoshone Sculpin (Candidate Endangered Species)	Possible long term loss of population due to lack of habitat protection emphasis.		ACEC designation would place management emphasis on long term protection of the habitat. Populations would be maintained.		Same as B.		Same as B.		Same as B.
Pheasants	Present 50,000 birds		Present 50,000 birds		Present 50,000 birds		Present 50,000 birds		Present 50,000 birds
	Long Term 55,200 +10%		Long Term 50,240 0%		Long Term 56,600 +13%		Long Term 66,900 +34%		Long Term 65,300 +31%
Gray Partridge	Present 8,300 birds		Present 8,300 birds		Present 8,300 birds		Present 8,300 birds		Present 8,300 birds
	Long Term 9,170 +10%		Long Term 8,340 0%		Long Term 9,400 +13%		Long Term 11,100 +34%		Long Term 10,840 +31%
Sage Grouse	Population fluctuates widely from about 1,000 to 17,000 birds.		Long Term + 1.5 %		Long Term + 1 %		Long Term + 10 %		Long Term - 20 % due to loss of brush from increased wild-fire.
Pronghorn	Present 615 animals		Present 615 animals		Present 615 animals		Present 615 animals		Present 615 animals
	Long Term 641 + 4%		Long Term 560 - 9%		Long Term 604 - 2%		Long Term 852 +39%		Long Term 752 +22%
Mule Deer	Present 400 animals		Present 400 animals		Present 400 animals		Present 400 animals		Present 400 animals
	Long Term 417 + 4%		Long Term 358 - 11%		Long Term 398 - 1%		Long Term 523 +31%		Long Term 400 resident animals. 0% However, loss of 200 head from wintering herd due to loss of brush - increased burned acreage.
Hybrid Trout	Possible long term loss of population due to lack of habitat protection emphasis.		ACEC designation would place management emphasis on long term protection of the habitat. Populations would be maintained.		Same as B.		Same as B.		Same as B.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>WILDLIFE</u> (Cont.)					
Non-Game Birds	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 100,900 + 2%	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 91,900 - 7%	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 95,800 - 3%	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 106,800 + 8%	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 96,000 - 3%

<u>GRAZING</u> <u>MANAGEMENT</u>	Approximately 907,511 acres in grazing allotments	Approximately 841,751 acres in grazing allotments. Loss of allotted acreage is due to land transfers and other uses.	Approximately 858,043 acres in grazing allotments. Loss of allotted acreage is due to land transfers and other uses.	Approximately 905,246 acres in grazing allotments. Loss of allotted acreage is due to land transfers and other uses.	No livestock grazing.
Proposed Active Preference	97,562 AUMs	149,977 AUMs	142,879 AUMs	59,111 AUMs	
Proposed Stocking Rate	9.3 acres/AUM	5.6 acres/AUM	6.0 acres/AUM	15.3 acres/AUM	
Effects from land transfers					
--AUMs lost	330	13,168	9,432	157	
--Number of Allotments Significantly Affected	4	44	34	---	
--Number of Permittees Significantly Affected	4	74	56	---	
--Number of Allotments Entirely Transferred	4	29	21	---	
			Use of vehicles for grazing management would be restricted on 12 miles of jeep trails. Water hauling on 7 miles of jeep trails may be restricted.	Use of vehicles for grazing management would be restricted on 12 miles of jeep trails.	
	The relatively small amount of estimated conversion of sheep AUMs to cattle AUMs would result in an increase in nonuse as the sheep industry continues to decline.	The estimated conversion of sheep AUMs to cattle AUMs would result in a reduction in nonuse attributable to the continued decline of the sheep industry.	The estimated conversion of sheep AUMs to cattle AUMs would result in a reduction in nonuse attributable to the continued decline of the sheep industry.	The estimated conversion of sheep AUMs to cattle AUMs would result in a reduction in nonuse attributable to the continued decline of the sheep industry.	

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>GRAZING MANAGEMENT</u> (Cont.)	Livestock grazing levels are low enough that grazing use displaced by wildfire could generally be shifted to another area with essentially no loss of use to the livestock operators.	Average 5,768 AUMs lost annually for at least a year after wildfire. At the stocking rate of this alternative there would be no shifting of use to other areas.	Average 5,667 AUMs lost annually for at least a year after wildfire. At the stocking rate of this alternative there would be no shifting of use to other areas.	Livestock grazing levels are low enough that grazing use displaced by wildfire could generally be shifted to another area with essentially no loss of use to the livestock operators.	
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<u>VEGETATION</u>					
Trend					
Downward	5%	4%	4%	1%	1%
Stable	74%	77%	76%	75%	75%
Upward	21%	19%	20%	24%	24%
Condition					
Poor	70%	63%	68%	69%	64%
Fair	8%	8%	8%	8%	13%
Good	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Seeded	20%	27%	22%	20%	20%
		440 acres of a relict range site would be transferred from Federal ownership and converted to farmland. Loss of this relict would be significant since this area is highly valuable. It is the only known remaining relict of its condition and size in the Shoshone District.	440 acres of a relict range site would be given ACEC status to preserve the natural values for study. This area is highly valuable. It is the only known remaining relict of its condition and size in the Shoshone District.	450 acres of a relict range site would be given ACEC status to preserve the natural values for study. 440 acres are highly valuable because it is the only known remaining relict of its condition and size in the Shoshone District.	No change from D.
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<u>THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANTS</u>	No effects on threatened and endangered plants.	Picabo milkvetch may be affected by proposed land treatments. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted prior to any treatment.	Picabo milkvetch may be affected by proposed land treatments. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted prior to any treatment.	No effects on threatened and endangered plants.	Increased wildfire should not be detrimental to the Picabo milkvetch and may actually favor the species.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>LANDS</u>		Land uses restricted to those compatible with wilderness management on 67,889 acres. For example, closed to ORVs, no utility developments.	Land uses restricted to those compatible with wilderness management on 87,902 acres. For example, closed to ORVs, no utility developments.	Land uses restricted to those compatible with wilderness management on 154,015 acres. For example, closed to ORVs, no utility developments.	No change from D.
	Lands activities limited to those not involving motor vehicle use on 450 acres. For example, a right-of-way application might be denied or modified because motor vehicles could not be used to install or maintain the developments.	Lands activities limited to those not involving motor vehicle use on 450 acres in addition to the wilderness acres above. For example, a right-of-way application might be denied or modified because motor vehicles could not be used to install or maintain the developments.	Lands activities limited to those not involving motor vehicle use on 2,201 acres in addition to the wilderness acres above. For example, a right-of-way application might be denied or modified because motor vehicles could not be used to install or maintain the developments.	Lands activities limited to those not involving motor vehicle use on 2,211 acres in addition to the wilderness acres above. For example, a right-of-way application might be denied or modified because motor vehicles could not be used to install or maintain the developments.	No change from D.
	3,458 acres available for transfer. Includes no Carey Act or DLE applications.	80,294 acres available for transfer including: 5,330 acres of DLE applications and 38,180 acres of Carey Act applications.	54,420 acres available for transfer including: 2,155 acres of DLE applications and 24,415 acres of Carey Act applications.	4,414 acres available for transfer including: 3,109 acres of DLE applications.	No change from D.
	DLE applications on 5,570 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	DLE applications on 240 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	DLE applications on 3,415 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category or are included in the Bureau of Reclamation Minidoka Irrigation Project.	DLE applications on 2,461 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	No change from D.
	Carey Act applications on 38,420 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	Carey Act applications on 240 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	Carey Act applications on 14,005 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	Carey Act applications on 38,420 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	No change from D.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
WILDERNESS WSAs Recommended Suitable	No WSAs recommended suitable for wilder- ness designation.	If designated wilderness, the wilderness character would be maintained on 67,889 acres. Includes portions of the Raven's Eye and Little Deer WSAs.	If designated wilderness, the wilderness character would be maintained on 87,902 acres. Includes the Raven's Eye and Sand Butte WSAs.	If designated wilderness, the wilderness character would be maintained on 154,015 acres. Includes all six WSAs.	No change from Alter- native D except that there will be no livestock management. Therefore, motor vehicle use for live- stock management would not take place. Slight beneficial effect on solitude.
		Possible adverse effects from ORV use would be prevented. This is a minor benefit to maintaining wilderness character since ORV use in the WSAs is light and effects from ORV use are minimal. Wilderness character protected from the effects of new mining claim and lease develop- ment. All WSAs have un- known mineral potential. Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management.	Possible adverse effects from ORV use would be prevented. This is a minor benefit to maintaining wilderness character since ORV use in the WSAs is light and effects from ORV use are minimal. Wilderness character protected from the effects of new mining claim and lease develop- ment. All WSAs have un- known mineral potential. Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management. Road maintenance to aid fire management would slightly enhance natural- ness in Raven's Eye and Sand Butte WSAs by keeping some fires smaller.	Possible adverse effects from ORV use would be prevented. This is a minor benefit to maintaining wilderness character since ORV use in the WSAs is light and effects from ORV use are minimal. Wilderness character protected from the effects of new mining claim and lease develop- ment. All WSAs have un- known mineral potential. Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management. Road maintenance to aid fire management would slightly enhance natural- ness in the WSAs by keeping some fires smaller. Increased traffic on maintained boundary roads may adversely affect solitude slightly.	

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>WILDERNESS</u> (Cont.) WSAs Recommended Suitable (Cont.)		Wilderness management plan will include fire management stipulations. Heavy equipment use for fire suppression will be restricted to minimize adverse effects on wilderness character. Some fires may be allowed to burn to help maintain fire-dependent ecosystems.	Wilderness management plan will include fire management stipulations. Heavy equipment use for fire suppression will be restricted to minimize adverse effects on wilderness character. Some fires may be allowed to burn to help maintain fire-dependent ecosystems.	Protection of Shale Butte WSA from fire would benefit naturalness; more natural vegetation. Wilderness management plan will include fire management stipulations. Heavy equipment use for fire suppression will be restricted to minimize adverse effects on wilderness character. Some fires may be allowed to burn to help maintain fire-dependent ecosystems.	
WSAs Recommended Nonsuitable	Wilderness character possibly adversely affected on 154,015 acres. Adverse effects from ORV use may occur. ORV use is presently light in the WSAs and effects on wilderness character are minimal. However, projected increases in ORV use could begin to affect wilderness character significantly in the long term. Wilderness character could be adversely affected by new mining claim and lease development. All WSAs have unknown mineral potential.	Wilderness character possibly adversely affected on 86,126 acres. Adverse effects from ORV use may occur. ORV use is presently light in the WSAs and effects on wilderness character are minimal. However, projected increases in ORV use could begin to affect wilderness character significantly in the long term. Wilderness character could be adversely affected by new mining claim and lease development. All WSAs have unknown mineral potential.	Wilderness character possibly adversely affected on 66,113 acres. Adverse effects from ORV use may occur. ORV use is presently light in the WSAs and effects on wilderness character are minimal. However, projected increases in ORV use could begin to affect wilderness character significantly in the long term. Wilderness character could be adversely affected by new mining claim and lease development. All WSAs have unknown mineral potential.	All WSAs recommended suitable for wilderness designation.	No change from D.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>WILDERNESS (Cont.)</u>					
WSAs Recommended Nonsuitable (Cont.)	Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management. Heavy equipment use for fire suppression may adversely affect wil- derness characteristics slightly.	Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management. Heavy equipment use for fire suppression may adversely affect wil- derness characteristics slightly. Slight beneficial effect on naturalness in Shale Butte WSA due to smaller fires. 11 miles of new road and a new well would adversely affect solitude on 7,000 acres and naturalness on 50 acres. More even livestock distribution from new well and pipe- line would have slight beneficial effect on naturalness. 500 acre seeding to non-native grass species would have a slight adverse effect on naturalness.	Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management. Heavy equipment use for fire suppression may adversely affect wil- derness characteristics slightly. Slight beneficial effect on naturalness in Shale Butte WSA due to smaller fires.		
<u>NATURAL HISTORY</u>	Possible adverse effects from public exposure through increased access to unique, fragile geologic formations contained in areas of geologic interest covering 16,836 acres. The geologic formations in 10,254 acres of this are highly valuable	The highly valuable geologic formations in 10,254 acres as described at left would be protected from possible adverse effects of public exposure. 9,321 acres would be protected by closely examining future pro- jects to avoid improving	The highly valuable geologic formations in 10,254 acres as described at left would be protected from possible adverse effects of public exposure. 6,996 acres would be protected by closely examining future pro- jects to avoid improving	Fragile, unique formations would be would be protected from possible adverse effects of public exposure by assuring that access to the formations is not improved. Applies to all 16,836 acres of areas of geologic interest.	No change from D.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>NATURAL HISTORY</u> (Cont.)	because of their un- disturbed condition.	access to the formations. No surface occupancy associated with lease development would be allowed within 250 feet of fragile geologic formations or caves. 933 acres would be within a wilderness study area recommended suitable for designation.	access to the formations. No surface occupancy associated with lease development would be allowed within 250 feet of fragile geologic formations or caves. 3,258 acres would be within wilderness study areas recommended suit- able for designation.	13,578 acres would be protected by closely examining future pro- jects to avoid improving access to the formations. No surface occupancy associated with lease development would be allowed within 250 feet of fragile geologic formations or caves. 3,783 acres would be within wilderness study areas recommended suitable for designation.	
	Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood in the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark Area could be harmed by removal of alluvial gravel deposits. Many material sites exist in the near vicinity and the area is within the zone of potential materials sources.	Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood in the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark Area could be harmed by removal of alluvial gravel deposits. Many material sites exist in the near vicinity and the area is within the zone of potential materials sources.	Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood, including alluvial gravel deposits, within the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark Area would be protected from human disturbances that would degrade their naturalness. Sale or free use of mineral materials would be prohibited.	Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood, including alluvial gravel deposits, within the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark Area would be protected from human disturbances that would degrade their naturalness. Sale or free use of mineral materials would be prohibited.	
	No special attention would be given to protection of natural history values in Box Canyon when considering resource use proposals.	Natural history values in Box Canyon would be protected by close examination of resource use proposals.	Natural history values in Box Canyon would be protected by close examination of resource use proposals.	Natural history values in Box Canyon would be protected by close examination of resource use proposals.	

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>CULTURAL RESOURCES</u>	<p>The following restrictions will protect cultural resources from inadvertant disturbance associated with vehicle or machine use and/or the hazards associated with increased public use, such as illegal collection of artifacts. The restricted areas are broken into high density and low density cultural resource occurrence areas as discussed in Chapter 3. Although the exact location, density, and significance of cultural resources is not known, it is expected that the more acres of high density occurrence areas where the following limitations apply, the greater the benefit to cultural resources. Limitations on low density occurrence areas are less important to cultural resources.</p>				
	<p><u>ORV Closed</u>-- 450 acres All 450 acres of this closure are in high density occurrence areas.</p>	<p><u>ORV Closed</u>--69,470 acres 5,550 acres of this closure are in high density occurrence areas.</p>	<p><u>ORV Closed</u>--90,103 acres 5,550 acres of this closure are in high density occurrence areas.</p>	<p><u>ORV Closed</u>--156,226 acres 9,955 acres of this closure are in high density occurrence areas.</p>	No change from D.
	<p><u>ORV Limited</u>-- 354 acres All 354 acres of this limitation are high density occurrence areas.</p>	<p><u>ORV Limited</u>--2,240 acres All 2,240 acres of this limitation are high density occurrence areas.</p>	<p><u>ORV Limited</u>--2,680 acres 2,240 acres of this limitation are high density occurrence areas.</p>	<p><u>ORV Limited</u>--3,034 acres 2,594 acres of this limitation are high density occurrence areas.</p>	No change from D.
		<p><u>Limited Disturbance</u>-- 78,120 acres 7,685 acres of this limitation are in high density occurrence areas. Limited disturbance means limited use of heavy equipment for fire suppression.</p>	<p><u>Limited Disturbance</u>-- 97,483 acres 7,685 acres of this limitation are in high density occurrence areas. Limited disturbance means limited use of heavy equipment for fire suppression.</p>	<p><u>Limited Disturbance</u>-- 170,997 acres 12,329 acres of this limitation are in high density occurrence areas. Limited disturbance means limited use of heavy equipment for fire suppression.</p>	No change from D.
<u>RECREATION</u>	<p>For the purposes of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS), the portion of the Great Rift WSA in the Monument Planning Areas was included in acreages figures. Although the WSA has been recommended suitable for designation in a previous study and will not be analyzed in the Monument RMP, the acreage is included here to more accurately show opportunities available in the Monument Planning Area.</p>				
	The figures indicate deviations from present use or acreage both in absolute numbers and in percent change.				
<u>ROS</u>					
Semi-Primitive					
Motorized	867,591 acres	791,702 acres - 9%	774,848 acres -11%	720,490 acres -17%	No change from D.
Roaded Natural	462,514 acres	427,514 acres - 8%	432,876 acres - 6%	455,600 acres - 1%	No change from D.
Primitive	191,120 acres	259,009 acres + 36%	279,022 acres +46%	345,135 acres +81%	No change from D.
Rural	538,215 acres	581,215 acres + 8%	572,694 acres + 6%	538,215 acres 0%	No change from D.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Sub-Alternative No Grazing
RECREATION (Cont.)									
Visitor Use Days									
Mule Deer									
Hunting	Present	3,670	Present	3,670	Present	3,670	Present	3,670	
	Short Term	9,050 +147%	Short Term	8,991 +145%	Short Term	8,879 +142%	Short Term	8,708 +137%	No change from D.
	Long Term	14,680 +300%	Long Term	14,643 +299%	Long Term	14,338 +291%	Long Term	13,312 +263%	No change from D.
Pheasant Hunting	Present	76,800	Present	76,800	Present	76,800	Present	76,800	
	Short Term	93,696 +22%	Short Term	89,184 +16%	Short Term	92,910 +21%	Short Term	95,232 +24%	No change from D.
	Long Term	144,384 +88%	Long Term	125,952 +64%	Long Term	141,240 +84%	Long Term	150,528 +96%	No change from D.
Gray Partridge Hunting	Present	21,000	Present	21,000	Present	21,000	Present	21,000	
	Short Term	26,250 +25%	Short Term	25,410 +21%	Short Term	26,040 +24%	Short Term	26,640 +27%	No change from D.
	Long Term	42,000 +100%	Long Term	38,640 +84%	Long Term	41,160 +96%	Long Term	42,840 +104%	No change from D.
Nature Study	Present	4,000	Present	4,000	Present	4,000	Present	4,000	
	Short Term	4,400 +10%	Short Term	4,460 +12%	Short Term	4,480 +12%	Short Term	4,560 +14%	No change from D.
	Long Term	5,600 +40%	Long Term	5,840 +46%	Long Term	5,920 +48%	Long Term	6,240 +56%	No change from D.
Cold Water Fishing	Present	34,470	Present	34,470	Present	34,470	Present	34,470	
	Short Term	39,641 +15%	Short Term	39,866 +16%	Short Term	39,866 +16%	Short Term	39,866 +16%	No change from D.
	Long Term	55,152 +60%	Long Term	56,052 +63%	Long Term	56,052 +63%	Long Term	56,052 +63%	No change from D.
ORV Use	Present	12,000	Present	12,000	Present	12,000	Present	12,000	
	Short Term	15,000 +25%	Short Term	14,990 +25%	Short Term	14,705 +23%	Short Term	14,000 +17%	No change from D.
	Long Term	24,000 +100%	Long Term	24,820 +107%	Long Term	23,820 +99%	Long Term	20,180 +68%	No change from D.
Float Boating	Present	3,000	Present	3,000	Present	3,000	Present	3,000	
	Short Term	6,000 +100%	Short Term	5,600 +87%	Short Term	6,000 +100%	Short Term	6,000 +100%	No change from D.
	Long Term	15,000 +400%	Long Term	13,400 +347%	Long Term	15,000 +400%	Long Term	15,000 +400%	No change from D.
Dispersed Recreation	Present	30,000	Present	30,000	Present	30,000	Present	30,000	
	Short Term	39,000 +30%	Short Term	39,200 +31%	Short Term	39,400 +31%	Short Term	40,200 +34%	No change from D.
	Long Term	66,000 +120%	Long Term	66,800 +123%	Long Term	67,600 +125%	Long Term	70,800 +136%	No change from D.
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SOILS									
Average Erosion Rate	4.8 tons/acre/year		5.4 tons/acre/year +13%		5.2 tons/acre/year + 8%		4.1 tons/acre/year -15%		4.6 tons/acre/year - 4%
Severe Erosion Areas	36,509 acres		38,936 acres		39,248 acres		33,469 acres		43,555 acres
Reduced Soil Productivity	519 acres		19,712 acres		11,846 acres		837 acres		837 acres

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>MINERALS</u>		Wilderness designation would prohibit new mining claims on 67,889 acres. Development of mineral leases could be restricted. These would be minor impacts since no significant mineral resources are known to occur in the areas. Minor restriction of mining activity on 2,240 acres of mineral in character land with ORV limitations. Minor restriction of mineral lease development in ACECs and areas of geologic interest with surface occupancy restrictions.	Wilderness designation would prohibit new mining claims on 87,902 acres. Development of mineral leases could be restricted. These would be minor impacts since no significant mineral resources are known to occur in the areas. Minor restriction of mining activity on 2,240 acres of mineral in character land with ORV limitations. Minor restriction of mineral lease development in ACECs and areas of geologic interest with surface occupancy restrictions.	Wilderness designation would prohibit new mining claims on 154,015 acres. Development of mineral leases could be restricted. These would be minor impacts since no significant mineral resources are known to occur in the areas. 2,240 acres of mineral in character land would be withdrawn from mineral entry, thus foregoing any future development of the known mineral resources. Minor restriction of mineral lease development in ACECs and areas of geologic interest with surface occupancy restrictions.	No change from D.
	340 acres of existing material site and 2,560 acres of possible material deposits would be lost by transfer. Loss of these material sources could cause hardship and higher costs for those who depend on them for mineral materials.	620 acres of existing material site and 3,543 acres of possible material deposits would be lost by transfer. Loss of these material sources could cause hardship and higher costs for those who depend on them for mineral materials.	Use of mineral materials would be prohibited on 1,264 acres of potential deposits in the Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark.	Use of mineral materials would be prohibited on 1,264 acres of potential deposits in the Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark.	
		540 acres of existing material site and 2,623 acres of possible material deposits would be lost by transfer. Loss of these material sources could cause hardship and higher costs for those who depend on them for mineral materials.		220 acres of possible material deposits would be lost by transfer. Loss of these material sources could cause hardship and higher costs for those who depend on them for mineral materials.	

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>MINERALS</u> (Cont.)	Split estate problems caused by transfer could make mineral exploration more complicated, time-consuming, and expensive.	Split estate problems caused by transfer could make mineral exploration more complicated, time-consuming, and expensive.	Split estate problems caused by transfer could make mineral exploration more complicated, time-consuming, and expensive.	Split estate problems caused by transfer could make mineral exploration more complicated, time-consuming, and expensive.	
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<u>ECONOMIC CONDITIONS</u>					
Total Annual					
Income Change	+ \$2,000,000	+ \$7,900,000	+ \$6,000,000	+ \$1,200,000	+ \$600,000
Total Employment					
Change	+ 202	+ 676	+ 506	+ 173	+ 136
Annual Costs	\$306,180	\$476,600	\$429,815	\$408,905	\$ 475,160